

On the 14th of December a large British force entered the lake Borgne and captured the American flotilla there stationed. It was now expected that they would make a speedy attack on the city. On the 23d, the British troops were accidentally discovered making a landing about seven miles below the city and through a kind of natural canal which runs from the lakes into the swamp, called Bayou Bienvenue. On the 23d, certain information of this having reached Jackson, he determined to attack them that night. About 3,000 of the enemy had landed, and they were constantly receiving reinforcements; Jackson accordingly marched out of the city and reached the enemy's bivouac at dusk. He immediately attacked them, and after several hours of hard fighting, drove them from their position, and forced them down the river. It became impossible however to act with advantage in the darkness, and he was compelled to retire some distance and await the morning. To this prompt night attack, however, may be attributed the safety of New Orleans. Had the enemy not been awed by such a spirited reception, which they least of all expected, they would upon the next day have marched upon the city with an overwhelming force; and without the advantage of the fortifications which its defenders now acquired time to erect, New Orleans must have fallen.

We cannot enter into a detail of the operations at New Orleans between the 23d December and the 8th of January; but we will endeavour to present the reader with as clear a compend as is in our power. New Orleans is situated on a narrow strip of land, over one hundred miles in length, fronting on the Mississippi river and backed by an interminable wooded swamp. This strip at the point where the British had landed, is not over four hundred yards in width. On the morning of the 24th, Jackson, learning that the British force had increased so far as to outnumber him, resolved to throw a breastwork across the narrowest part of the dry ground, and thus act on the defensive. A canal which had been already cut from the swamp to the river, favoured the idea and he accordingly commenced the arduous undertaking. The British remained quietly in their encampment for several days, allowing him what he most desired, time to complete this breastwork. On the 25th, they made an unsuccessful attack upon the fortifications, and another upon the 1st of January, in which they were also repulsed. The 8th of January, however, was fixed upon for the decisive movement. Accordingly on the morning of the 8th, the signals, intended for attack, were described in the enemy's lines, and shortly afterwards, the whole British force were seen advancing toward the breastwork. They were received with a thick volley of musketry and artillery. Hundreds fell at each discharge from the American lines. They wavered, retreated, were rallied and advanced again—and again were they shot down in whole columns, by the unerring bullets of the riflemen. Their General, Sir Edward Packenham fell at the head of his troops, and several other officers of distinction were also killed while attempting to rally their men. It was in vain to urge them on in the face of death—nearly three thousand of their comrades had already fallen,—and at length, Gen. Keane gave the order to retreat.

Had the troops under Jackson been armed and equipped for pursuit, the whole British army of 10,000 men might have been captured on that day. Jackson however, knowing the weakness of his soldiers in this respect, wisely forbade pursuit and the enemy were permitted to escape. They re-embarked on the 18th of January.

After the battle of the 8th, General Jackson remained at New Orleans until the news arrived of peace with England, when he retired once more to his peaceful abode of the "Hermitage."

Here he remained for the space of two years indulging in rural pleasures and amusements, at the end of which time he was once more called out in the service of his country.

Florida was still in the hands of the Spaniards; and for some time after the battle of New Orleans, hostile incursions were made upon the frontier settlements of the United States, by bands of Seminoles, Creeks and runaway negroes, who found a fit asylum in this neutral territory. The government of the United States, therefore, in December, 1819 ordered Jackson to this place, with a sufficient force to suppress these incursions, giving him leave, if necessary, to cross the Spanish line and punish the savages wherever he might find them. He accordingly repaired to the scene of action, and after having routed the Indians in several engagements, and executed two British subjects whom he found acting as instigators to the hostile savages, he put a speedy termination to the campaign, and was about to return to Nashville when he ascertained that Callava, the Governor of Pensacola, had been affording protection to the enemy; he, therefore, at the head of 1200 men marched against this place and occupied it with the United States soldiers. For these acts he was attacked by some of the journals of the country, and for the purpose of fully explaining his transactions in person, he repaired to Washington, and thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York, in all of which places he was received with marks of the highest distinction.

In 1821, Jackson was again called upon to serve his country in the capacity of Commissioner and Governor of the Florida; which provinces were at this period ceded to the United States. In July he reached the scene of his administration—and after several vigorous measures by which he properly organized the territory of Florida, he returned to Nashville in the month of October.

In 1824, General Jackson was nominated for the Presidency, but in consequence of the number of candidates—four—no election was effected by the people; and the choice reverted to the House of Representa-

tatives, the selection fell upon John Quincy Adams. In 1829, General Jackson was again placed in nomination, and was elected to the Chief Magistracy of the republic, which he held for the double term of eight years. It was a stormy period of our political history; but as the questions then agitated are fresh in the minds of all, it is unnecessary now to allude to them.

At the inauguration of his successor, on the 4th of March, 1837, General Jackson finally retired from public life and returned to the Hermitage. His physical constitution, never perhaps such as would be termed robust, though often manifesting singular powers of endurance, was now greatly broken by the excitement and labours through which he had passed, and, after protracted decline and suffering, he expired on the 8th of June, 1845, at the age of seventy-eight years, and in the full possession of his faculties, leaving his eventful life and arduous services to the judgment of his country.

CALIFORNIA.—The revolution is progressing in Upper California, and the Mexican authorities have been driven from that portion of the Republic. The Revolutionists were about organizing a republican government, with a President and a representative legislature, modeled after the legislature of the United States. The revolution in Upper California, is said to have been commenced without the loss of a single life.—The people informed the Governor that his exactions were cruel, oppressive, and contrary to those principles of enlightened government, which prevail among the most intelligent and prosperous nations. They asked a withdrawal of certain proclamations and laws, issued by order of the Mexican government. They had no part in the enactment of those laws, and could not acknowledge the right of any body of men to impose laws upon them without their knowledge or consent. The governor treated the people with contempt, and threatened instant death if they persisted in their demand. Alarmed for their personal safety, the settlers resolved to risk their lives at once in a struggle for independence. The government herds, cattle, horses, &c., were driven from around the Governor's dwelling or fort; scouting parties were stationed at a distance of some miles to cut off supplies, and after the lapse of a few weeks, messengers were dispatched to the fort, to ascertain the disposition of Governor Micholterena and his army. The armed settlers number two to one of the army. Resistance was useless and the Governor withdrew his forces, leaving the country in possession of the settlers, who had proclaimed it independent, as the "Republic of California."—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE CROPS.—The wheat crops in this county will probably afford an excellent harvest. A few fields have been slightly injured by drought. Wheat that was sown the last of August or first of September does not look quite as well as later sown wheat.—*Jackson (Mich.) Gaz.*

In some sections of the country the prospects for a good crop of wheat are excellent, while in other portions less than half a crop is expected. Farmers tell us that in this county the wheat crop will be three times as large as it was last year.—*Corn looks fine.—Dem. Pharos, Logansport.*

THE CROPS.—What is the use of saying anything about that which does not exist?—We confess there is but little use, yet to keep pace with our contemporaries we must say that everything, almost, under the head of vegetables is killed or badly injured. Between this and Marion we saw a man, last week, sitting on a stump with a gun on his shoulder. We asked why he was setting there armed when there was nothing in the shape of corn above the ground? "Well," he replied, "the frost has cut off my corn three times and yesterday I re-planted it—and to cap the climax the confounded black birds are digging it up before it has time to sprout. We tho't that was a "capital" idea and we left."—*People's Forum.*

THE MONROE AFFAIR.—The last Monroe Gazette contains a minute and unbiased statement of this horrible attempt upon the life of Mr. Hall. Wells is yet in jail, where he will probably remain until his trial, in November next. That paper says that "Mr. Hall is yet living, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. His sufferings, however, are intense; and if he survives, it will be through a remarkable interposition of Divine Providence." He is out of danger.

The Richmond (Va.) Times says the wheat crop will be fully an average one.—The frost has not injured the wheat.

LATE FROM MEXICO AND HAVANA.—We are indebted to Capt. Parkinson, of the Mexican steamer Neptune, arrived at this port yesterday, for a file of Havana papers to the 8th inst. inclusive.

The Br. Mail steamer Medway arrived at Havana on the 7th inst. from Vera Cruz, which port she left 1st instant, having on board Gen. SANTA ANA, Lady and family, who were banished from Mexico; they were going to Venezuela. The Br. Mail steamer Dee also arrived at Havana 7th inst. with Gen. BUSTAMANTE on board, on his way to Mexico.

The Havana papers say that in their Mexican files they find nothing touching the difficulties about Texas, which certainly indicates a great moderating of the current of Mexican wrath.

A difficulty had occurred with the French Secretary of Legation and some Mexican soldiers, in which the former considered himself and his nation grossly insulted. The Secretary had required of the Government of Mexico prompt redress for the insult, in the punishment of the soldiers, or he would immediately demand his passports.—*Charles-ton Mercury.*

## KALIDA VENTURE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1845.

### DEMOCRATS! KEEP IT IN MIND.

That "An Act [creating the State Bank, and other Banking Companies] so complex in its provisions, so contradictory in its different parts, so destructive of our republican institutions, so ruinous to liberty, and so void of justice & equity SHOULD BE REPEALED."

"ISRAEL BROWN, GEORGE MILLER, HESLIP WILLIAMS, JAMES H. EWING, JOHN C. MYERS, JESSE MEREDITH, JOHN BELL, E. S. DODD, ISAAC HOSTETTER, E. R. GUIDERSON, GEORGE ANKENY, HENRY CRONISE, P. N. O'BANNAN, JAMES MCFARLAND." Protest of Dem. Representatives, Journal p. 920.

As will be seen, to accommodate our southern subscribers, we have altered our publication day from Friday to Tuesday; on which day the VENTURE will hereafter be published. This will account to subscribers for the delay in receiving their papers this week.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTIONS.—The Central Committees of the different counties composing this Senatorial District should be making some movement towards calling a Convention, to be held not later than the middle of next month. As regards the place of meeting, Kalida is the most central and will doubtless be selected.

The Central Committee of this Representative District, Messrs. Leland, Knapp, and Jackson, we believe, would do well to call the Representative convention also about the middle of August next. What say you, gentlemen? Shall it be held at Charles?

The testimonials of respect for the memory of Gen. Jackson throughout the Union have been all that the warmest friends of the departed hero and statesman could desire. Among the names announced as having been selected to deliver funeral orations, we notice those of ELLMORE, of South Carolina, BANCROFT, of Massachusetts, at present Secretary of the Navy, and B. F. BUTLER, of New York.

FOURTH OF JULY.—We give the following particulars in relation to the observance of the anniversary of our independence in this county:

At CLANDORFF, there was an assemblage of several hundred to celebrate the day. The procession marched from Ottawa, accompanied by the German Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Capt. CLEMENS, the "Putnam Volunteers," under the command of Lt. F. S. GODFREY, with a band of excellent music; Maj. S. PARKER, Marshal. The Declaration of Independence was read by H. S. KNAPP, Esq., after which an eloquent oration was delivered by BENJAMIN METCALF, Esq. to a large and attentive auditory. Afterwards upwards of two hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to a plentiful dinner, prepared by Mr. Buckhold; and at the conclusion of the festivities, the company separated, delighted with the exercises of the day, none having exceeded that order and moderation which should characterize every celebration.

At CLAWSON'S CROSS ROADS, in Jennings Township, a large and respectable assemblage met to celebrate the nation's birthday. WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq. President, and JAMES COCHRAN, Esq. Vice President. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Mr. AMOS EVANS. Able orations were delivered by JOHN J. ACKERMAN, Esq., and Dr. MCFARLAND. The Jennings Volunteers under the command of Capt. JOHN M. COCHRAN, Marshal of the day, graced the occasion. After the conclusion of the exercises, about one hundred ladies and gentlemen partook of an excellent dinner provided by Mr. SMITH HARRIS. On the removal of the cloth regular and volunteer toasts enlivened the occasion. The whole affair was conducted on the cold water plan, and in the evening the company dispersed with clear heads and pleasant feelings.

We learn that offence was taken at a selection made by us in reference to a certain class of disturbing religious controversialists. It was supposed to have a personal and sectarian reference, which was not the fact; and we know not how an article selected from the N. Y. Knickerbocker could be so mistaken. The class described unfortunately for the interests of religion are members of most sects, and the article only admitted of a general application. We have never considered it the province of a political newspaper to meddle with sectarian disputes openly or covertly; we have matter enough of our own without borrowing the bitterness of polemics. It is true, however, that wherever a moral nuisance exists it is the duty of the press if possible to abate it; and it was with this view the selection was made to which we allude.

THE CROPS.—The fears that were entertained a few weeks ago in relation to the crops have greatly subsided. In some places in our county the Wheat has been severely injured, but on the whole we are informed it will prove an average crop. The corn in most places will exceed the product of last year. A gentleman from Paulding county informs us that the crops there are in a flourishing condition, and a letter from Henry county states that the crops are improving, but need rain.

TEXAS.—President Jones has issued his proclamation to the people of Texas, informing them that Mexico offers to acknowledge their independence, provided they will not become annexed to the United States. We should think that this was about equivalent to acknowledging that Texas was now independent of Mexico, de jure as well as de facto.

"Now is the winter of our discontent," us the old maid said when, turned forty, she was without a suitor.

### THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The Hon. Louis McLane, of Maryland, has been offered and has accepted the mission to England. The appointment is not well received by the Democracy, but is highly gratifying to the editor of the N. Y. Tribune, the strongest advocate, native or foreigner, of English interests in the Union, to the whigs, and to some loose Democrats in the South. One whig journal which asserts that "our claim (to Oregon) is not clear and indisputable," as it "is not all ours," very confidently anticipates, that if Mr. McLane "is appointed with a LIBERAL DISCRETION, an early settlement of the Oregon controversy" will be the result. No, a doubt of it; such a settlement as would increase and render indelible the disgrace of the surrender of the territory of Maine. No appointment which could have been made, would prove more objectionable, excepting indeed that of Daniel Webster. In the language of the N. Y. News "we cannot but regret that it was deemed necessary to seek out for such a post a man known to have been adverse to the strongest feelings of the Democratic party at two such momentous crises as Gen. Jackson's contest with the Bank of the United States, and the hard cider campaign of 1840." We may have some doubts as to the propriety of proscribing men in office wholly for opinion's sake, but the appointment to the first diplomatic station in the gift of the government, of one of whom the best that can be said is, that he has long been vibrating between Democracy and Federalism, without definite tendency to either, was not an act expected from the administration by the majority of those who bestowed their suffrages for Mr. Polk. To take a man who deserted the Democracy during the miserable fanaticism of the campaign of 1840 is worse than to select a known and consistent whig. It is an act of most corrupting tendency; calculated to impress upon the public mind that the basest political treachery will be no barrier to future honor and station; that they who desert our principles in the hour of difficulty can make a merit of returning honesty preferable to those who support democracy in shade as well as sunshine. It is stated that Mr. McLane was in favor of the annexation of Texas and the election of Mr. Polk—something more than this we think was needed to have proved any claim to Democracy. In the excited period of 1840 honest young men might have been led astray, but old men never. The present position of our Minister to England in regard to the great questions at issue between the Democracy and the Whigs is that meretricious conservatism in which Rives and Tallmadge remained as long as they could deceive. The only redeeming circumstance which we have learned in connection with this most unexpected appointment is, that the negotiations in respect to Oregon are not to be transferred to England, and that it is probable Mr. McLane's residence abroad will be short, as the Baltimore Ohio Railroad Company, of which he was President, have only elected an officer pro tem. in his place. On this latter circumstance the N. Y. Evening Post queries as follows:

"And in the selection of a minister abroad, must we borrow one from a joint stock company for the occasion? Is America so poor in purse, so poor in public men, as to be obliged to ask the loan of a railroad company's president for the most important mission in her gift, and at perhaps the most important crisis in her affairs which has happened since the establishment of her independence?"

The Bank of Dubuque, Iowa, continues its banking operations notwithstanding the repeal law of the Legislature, which is said to have been unconstitutional.—*Whig paper.*

In other words, the will of the people, solemnly expressed by their Representatives, is held to be powerless against a system which has grown, by a fiction of law, beyond the power of law. This is an evil of magnitude to which the people are not yet awakened—a form our system is taking of placing the Judicial jurisdiction and the popular sovereignty in collision, which must be speedily cured or it will be productive of consequences which every lover of good order must deprecate. The stronger power will not ever willingly succumb to the weaker, and impaired confidence and lessened respect for the administrators of law must be the consequence of this usurpation on their part of the power of the people.

Rev. Sydney Smith, notwithstanding his losses by Pennsylvania stock, died worth a very large sum of money. In his will his wife was appointed Executrix, and he left £30,000 to his son, £10,000 to his wife, and distributed the rest of his property, which amounts to some £30,000, among his former servants and others.

This reverend humbug had after all only a few hundred pounds in state stocks, and the blight of avarice, the besetting sin of an otherwise valuable character, no doubt was the cause of his bestowing his witty abuse upon our country, for what has been quite common in his own. Till his death it was supposed he was poor.

HOW BANK FAILURE PROFITS THE BANKER.—In the subjoined extract the Ohio Statesman shows how powerful the temptation of the Banker, and how strongly the present law makes it his interest, to swindle; and the people of the state have abundant reason to recollect how temptations of interest have awayed that class hitherto:

A banker owns stock in a bank to the amount of \$5,000, and he made a director. He is engaged in business, and needs a larger amount of money. He borrows, for three or six months, \$50,000. Before the debt becomes due, the bank breaks. He buys up its notes at forty or fifty cents on the dollar and pays his bank debt. He loses, it is true, his stock, amounting to \$5,000, which, added to the \$25,000 which he expends in buying up the notes of the insolvent bank, makes \$30,000, being a cool twenty thousand dollars which the bank financier makes by bursting his bank.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—In the case of the United States vs. Caleb J. McNulty, indicted for embezzling the public money, the Counsel for the defendant applied for a demurrer, on the ground that the description in the indictment of the money embezzled, was insufficient. The Demurrer has been overruled and the case comes on for trial at the present term.

### WHIG MALIGNITY.—PROSCRIPTION, &c.

Honoree Greeley, of the N. Y. Tribune, has the following language in noticing the death of Andrew Jackson. The feelings of our better nature would cause most to hesitate from indulging in terms of bitterness at such a time; but the cold malignity which frees itself by venomous libels on the unbribeable dead, is in character from him who was the first to seize the casual remark of an obscure paragraph-writer, as a pretext to fill the land with the maniac madness of the hard cider orgies; and who, with a high capacity, has stooped to profess every novel opinion, and willingly pander to the lowest ignorance and prejudice of party to gratify his ambition for ascendancy. He reiterates the charge against Jackson of proscription in the style and spirit which disappointed federalism delighted to use against Jefferson. But Greeley was one of Harrison's most enthusiastic admirers. Jackson made no pledges on this subject; Harrison promised to proscribe proscription. Yet officers of so high a grade as to require confirmation by the Senate, forty-nine removals took place from the 12th to the 27th of March by Gen. Harrison himself. In fact, the number of dismissals of this class of officers during the first five months of Harrison and Tyler's Administration were one hundred and fifty-five, for OPINION only; while during twelve years of Jackson and Van Buren's administrations only one hundred and twenty-eight were dismissed for all causes. In the Post office Department, Mr. Granger, Harrison's Postmaster General, himself stated that during the few weeks he held his situation, he dismissed "SEVENTEEN HUNDRED" Postmasters, for the offense of Democracy, and "had he remained two weeks longer in office, THREE THOUSAND would have been added to the list." The necessity for every administration to have men in office to carry out its views, friendly to its principles, is well understood by all parties; but the wolf-howl of "proscription" has been used by Federalism ever since Jefferson's inauguration, as if their "vested rights" were wrenched in giving Democrats office. Yet whig practice has so grossly opposed Whig profession that Greeley might afford to take off the hypocritical mask already worn till it is useless; at least he might eschew attacks on the dead to serve the meanest party uses. We rejoice that Andrew Jackson awoke the overflowing gall of the creatures of the money power, which as a National Bank was making "wreck of the strongest bulwarks of civil liberty and national faith," and which was by bribery prostrating "judicial and legislative authority;" at its "footstool," and which left the only legacies of "crime, disorder and calamity" which have cursed and will continue to curse the country till it is rooted out from among us, or liberty has ceased to exist among a profligate and dishonored people. We rejoice that Andrew Jackson was sufficiently reckless of bankers' hatred to oppose this corrupt tendency of Alexander Hamilton's scheme to bring the blessings of England's government amongst us. We pass by the other statements—they are but the frothing scum of the federal cauldron. Greeley says of Gen. Jackson:

From the day when we first became acquainted with the facts respecting his memorable irruption into Florida, his capture of the Spanish posts, imprisonment of the authorities, and hanging of traders with the Indians, we have not doubted—how could we?—that he was a man too rash, too reckless, too violent—to ready to stretch authority and arrogate power—to be safely entrusted with the responsibilities of exalted station. The experience of our manhood has confirmed the impressions of early youth; and now, when we contemplate the wreck of the strongest bulwarks of Civil Liberty and National Faith which was caused by his refusal to sustain the Supreme Court's most righteous affirmation of the inviolability of the Cherokee territory in Georgia and by his many kindred prostrations of Judicial and Legislative authority at the footstool of Executive power—when we shudder at the deprivation of public morals and corruption of Popular Suffrage which has been created by his most wanton and unprovoked proscription of political opponents throughout his Presidential career—when we reflect on the long array of usurpations and acts of violence which marked his rule, and the terrible legacies of disorder, crime and calamity they have left to the present and future generations, we rejoice and are thankful that we never, never for one moment aided or consented to his most unfortunate elevation—that we never ceased to exert in opposition to his policy all the little power we possessed, and that we were enabled to cast a ballot—not vainly for us, though, alas! ineffectually for the country—against his reelection.

ROADS.—We copy the following remarks from the correspondence of the *Maumee River Times*, and commend it to our readers. Most true it is that bad roads are an insurmountable barrier to the prosperity of any section of country:

From Defiance, I passed up the valley of the Big Auglaize through the counties of Paulding, Putnam and Allen to Waupakonneta, leaving the Auglaize at the latter place, and passing over to Fort St. Mary's, in Mercer county, situated upon the head waters of the river bearing the same name. Throughout this whole extent, the face of the country is very level, the soil rich but rather wet, and ninety-eight hundredths of the distance in the same state in which nature fashioned it. In many places the forests are so dense, that passing through them at mid-day, appears like travelling in the dusky twilight of night. I pity the poor sinner who is obliged to travel through that region in wet seasons of the year, and would advise him before he commences his journey, to get the lives insured both of himself and animal. I was glad to learn however, that the subject of road-making was commanding some attention, and that a determination was slowly forming to open the means of communication between the valley of the Auglaize and the surrounding country. To make good roads in such a soil as that, is an herculean task under any circumstances, and while so sparsely settled as that region now is, probably impossible; but energy and perseverance would necessarily improve them